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considered. One hundred and seventy-one samples were collected, and the results of the tests applied in the government laboratories are given. The best materials in each county are described, and the many figures and plates are maps indicating the places where good material is found and where the samples were collected. Practically all the samples tested were of igneous rocks, mainly basalts, and it is upon these that the state will largely rely for its road material.

A. E. F.

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*Geology and Ore Deposits of the Blewett Mining District.* By CHARLES E. WEAVER. Wash. Geol. Survey Bull. 6. 1911. Pp. 104; fig. 1; pls. 10.

This small gold camp lies in central Washington. The region is one of a few Carboniferous (?) and Tertiary sedimentary formations that are dislocated and metamorphosed by several large igneous intrusions. Gold-bearing fissure veins cut a peridotite mass that shows considerable differentiation, and which is now largely altered to serpentine. The gangue minerals are principally quartz and calcite with which are associated pyrite, arsenopyrite, and native gold. Considerable talc is found in the vein walls. It is supposed that the mineralization was related to the intrusion of granodiorite, and it is possible that the serpentinization of the peridotite took place at the same time. The earlier workings were in the oxidized zone, and the ores were free milling, but since the sulphide zone has been reached most of the ores are treated by the cyanide process. The district was first exploited because of its placer deposits.

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*Geology of the Berners Bay Region, Alaska.* By ADOLPH KNOPF. U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 446. 1911. Pp. 55; figs. 4; maps 2.

The Berners Bay region forms the northwestern extremity of the long zone of auriferous mineralization known as the Juneau gold belt. The rocks consists of sedimentary slates and graywackes of Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age, metabasalts, quartz diorite-gneiss, diorite, hornblende, and felsitic or rhyolitic dikes and sills.

The important ore bodies are largely in the diorite, and are in the form of fissure veins, stockworks, and stringer lodes. The gold occurs in the native state, associated with quartz and pyrite, and lesser amounts of other sulphides and gangue minerals, the resulting ores being usually of a low grade. Descriptions of all the mines are given.

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